

Remarks:—The skeleton and soft parts of this bird very nearly resemble those of the genus *Loxia*, but differ in their superior size, in having the fissures on the posterior margin of the sternum not so deep, and in the margin itself being straighter, the coracoids larger, and in having the process at the end of the os furcatum approaching the sternum smaller than in that genus. The ribs also are stronger.

TROCHILUS GIGAS. Vieill. (Male.)

Tongue bifid, each division pointed; hyoids very long, in their position resembling those in the *Picidae*; trachea of uniform diameter; destitute of muscles of voice; bronchia very long; œsophagus funnel-shaped, slightly contracted on approaching the proventriculus, which is small, and scarcely perceptible; gizzard small, moderately muscular, the inner coat slightly hardened, and filled with the remains of insects; intestine largest near the gizzard; I could not perceive a vestige of cæca.

	inches		inches
Length of œsophagus, including proventriculus.....	1½	Length of gizzard	¾
intestinal canal	3½	Breadth of ditto	¾

Sternum with the keel very deep, its edge rounded, and projecting anteriorly; posterior margin rounded, and destitute of indentation or fissure; the ridges to which the pectoral muscles have their attachment, large and prominent, the horizontal portion much narrowed anteriorly, consequently the junctions of the coracoids are very near together.

Pelvis short, very broad; os pubis long, curved upwards at the extremities, projecting far downwards, and posteriorly beyond the termination of the caudal vertebræ; the ischiatic foramen small, and linear; femora placed far backwards; coracoids short, very strong, their extremities much diverging; os furcatum short, slightly arched near the extremities of the rami, which are far apart, furnished with only a small process on its approach to the sternum; scapula flattened, long, broadest near the extremity; humerus, radius, and ulna short, the metacarpal bones longer than either; the former furnished with ridges much elevated for the attachment of the pectoral muscles; caudal and dorsal vertebræ with the transverse processes long, and expanded; cranium of moderate strength, the occipital portion indented with two furrows, which pass over the vertex, and in which the hyoids lie; orbits large, divided by a complete bony septum; the lachrymal bones large, causing an expansion of the bill near the nostrils.

	lines		
Length of sternum.....	13½	No. of cervical vertebræ	10
Breadth anteriorly	4	dorsal ditto	6
posteriorly	7½	sacral ditto	9
Depth of keel	6¾	caudal ditto.....	5
Length of pelvis.....	6½	Total.....	30
Width anteriorly	2½		
posteriorly	7	No. of true ribs	5
Length from occiput to point of bill	27½	false ditto.....	1·3
Breadth of cranium	6½	Total.....	9
Length of coracoids	6		

Remarks:—The skeleton of this bird does not differ in form from that of *Trochilus pella*, figured at page 270 of the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology. The whole of the group are more nearly allied to fissirostral birds than any other.

TINOCHORUS RUMICIVORUS. Eschsch. (Male.)

Trachea of uniform diameter, furnished with one pair of sterno-tracheal muscles, from which a few fibres descend on each side to the upper rings of the bronchiæ; œsophagus of large diameter to about half its length, where it is furnished with a craw, and afterwards contracted to the proventriculus; the craw where it is connected with the œsophagus is much contracted, afterwards it expands into a large sac; proventriculus small; gizzard large, and very muscular; the grinding surfaces hard, concave in the middle, and furnished with longitudinal grooves in the concave part; the intestinal canal is of moderate length, small next the gizzard, largest at the entrance of the cæca, from whence it slightly tapers to the cloaca, which is small; cæca long, of greatest diameter at the opposite extremity to their entrance into the rectum; the gizzard and œsophagus were filled with reeds, mixed with very small pebbles; liver bilobed.

			inches
Length of œsophagus from glottis to gizzard	3	Diameter parallel to the grinding surfaces	¾
from œsophagus to outer extremity of craw	¾	Length of intestine from gizzard to cloaca	13
Perpendicular diameter of craw	7	from cæca to cloaca	1½
Greatest diameter of gizzard obliquely to the grinding surfaces	1	of cæca	3

A second specimen, a female, did not differ, except in sex. Skeleton light; bones in general thin. Sternum broadest posteriorly, and indented on its posterior margin with two large fissures; keel deep, its inferior edge rounded, much scoloped out anteriorly; a moderate-size bifid manubrial process between the junction of the coracoids.

Pelvis broad, of moderate length, similar to that found among the genus *Strepsilas*.

Os furcatum much arched, furnished with a small flattened process, where the ligament unites it to the sternum; coracoid of moderate length, strong, furnished with a large process externally near their junction with the sternum; ribs flattened, posterior process long, slightly curved, and narrow.

	lines		
Length of sternum	16	No. of cervical vertebræ	14
Breadth anteriorly	7	dorsal	6
posteriorly.....	11	sacral	12
Width of fissures.....	4	caudal	7
Depth of ditto.....	6	Total.....	39
keel	7		
Length of pelvis	16½	No. of true ribs	6
Width anteriorly.....	6	false ditto.....	2
posteriorly	12	Total.....	8
Length from occiput to point of bill	16		
Breadth of head.....	6½		
Length of coracoids	7½		

Remarks. The bill of this curious bird much resembles that of the genus *Glareola*, but the soft skin covering the nostrils is more developed, in which respect it resembles the quails, and other gallinaceous birds. The structure of the tarsi, feet, and nails approach near to that of *Strepsilas*, but differ in the latter being sharper, and in the scales on the feet and tarsi being more apparent, which may, perhaps, have been caused to a certain degree by the bird having been for a long while in spirits.